The Pyongyang Times

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The Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Aggressor Troops from South Korea Is a Struggle for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question and, at the Same Time, a Struggle for Defending Peace in the Far East, Asia and the Rest of the World.

(From the Joint Statement issued by the Korean public organizations)

Joint Statement Issued by Korean Public Organizations

On the eve of the month of struggle against U.S. imperialism beginning June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists launched the Korean war, the public organizations of Korea issued a joint statement on the 21st, appealing to the international bodies and public organizations in various countries as well as to the peace-loving people of the world to further intensify the international struggle for the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea.

The joint statement was signed by 12 public organizations including the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

The statement says:

Already 13 years have elapsed since the fierce war ended in Korea. But a lasting peace has not

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Korean SPA Del. Arrives in Cairo

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Cairo by air on June 25 on a friendly visit to the United Arab Republic at the invitation of the UAR National Assembly.

The delegation is led by Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, and its members are Minister of Common Education Yun Gi Bok and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoh Dam. The delegation was met at the airport by Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the UAR National Assembly; Ahmed Fahim, Vice-Chairman of the UAR National Assembly and Chairman of the General Federation of Workers of the UAR; high ranking officials of the UAR National Assembly and the Government as well as National Assemblymen.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic representatives of various countries in Cairo. Korean Ambassador to the UAR Ri Chan Son also welcomed the delegation.

STATEMENT

In a statement issued on his arrival in the UAR, leader of the delegation Kang Ryang Wuk conveyed warm fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the Cairo citizens and the entire people of the UAR.

He declared: The peoples of Korea and the UAR, though separated afar across seas and

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Palestinian Nat'l Council Supports Koreans' Struggle

The Third Session of the Palestinian National Council which was held recently in Gaza adopted a political resolution on strengthening and developing mutual contacts and friendly relations between the Palestinian and Korean peoples and between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their common struggle. (KCNA)

200,000-Man Rally

Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea

The day before June 25 when the American imperialists provoked the war in Korea 16 years ago, 200,000 Pyongyang citizens staged a big rally at the Kim Il Sung Square situated in the centre of the city demanding the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea.

The rally was attended by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun and other leading functionaries of the Party, government bodies and social organizations.

Diplomatic representatives of various countries and foreign guests in Pyongyang were seen on the reviewing stand.

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Pyongyang mass rally

Their demand: "American troops, get out of South Korea!"

Joint Stat't

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yet been realized in Korea nor the peaceful unification of the country accomplished.

This is entirely due to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists who are still occupying South Korea.

It points out that the frantic scheme of U.S. imperialism to unleash another war in Korea is not only bringing immeasurable national misfortunes to our people but also gravely menacing peace and security in the Far East and Asia and the rest of the world.

Condemning the U.S.-engineered "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the plot to form an anti-Communist military alliance in Asia and the escalation of the war of aggression in Vietnam, the statement declares that the Yankee aggressors are the very ones who are sabotaging not only the peaceful solution of the Korean question but also peace in the Far East and Asia.

The struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea is a struggle for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and, at the same time, a struggle for defending peace in the Far East, Asia and the rest of the world.

Noting that it is the loftiest common task of the world's people to fight against U.S. imperialism, the most heinous enemy of mankind, the statement declares that with the support of the people of the whole world our people will see that the U.S. aggressor troops withdraw from South Korea and surely accomplish the independent unification of the country by ourselves.

(For the full text of the joint statement see the supplement)

SPA Del.

(Continued from Page 1)

continents, are closely linked with each other by the deep bonds of friendship formed in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and social progress.

The Korean people are paying deep attention to the people of the UAR who, under the leadership of the outstanding leader President Nasser, are fighting for the construction of a prosperous and independent country, for the complete liberation of Africa, and for a lasting peace of the world, and they are extending warm congratulations to the people of the UAR on their successes.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity of visiting the UAR, we convey the friendly feelings of the Korean people towards the UAR people and will learn much from the achievements and experiences gained by the people of the UAR.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people hold dear the friendship with the Government of the United Arab Republic and its people, and will make every effort to develop it.

Kang Ryang Wuk expressed the hope that the visit of his delegation to the UAR will make a contribution to further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the National Assemblies, Governments and peoples of the two countries, and to the unity and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The delegation had left Pyongyang for Cairo on June 22.

A-A Manifest Active Support to Korean People

Statement of Permanent Secretariat of A-A People's Solidarity Organization

Marking the 16th anniversary of June 25, the day of the provocation of the aggressive war by U.S. imperialism in Korea, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement.

The only way of preventing another war in Korea, defending peace in Korea and the Far East and liberating the people of South Korea from the yoke of the U.S. colonial rule lies in driving the U.S. aggressor troops out of South Korea and realizing the unification of Korea in accordance with the will of the Korean people, the statement pointed out. It called upon the member organizations and the Asian and African peoples as well as the world's peace-loving people to observe the "month of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea" starting June 25 with an active mass movement for supporting the struggle of the Korean people.

Statement of African Liberation Organizations

On the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," representatives of the African national-liberation organizations in Cairo issued a joint statement on June 24.

In their joint statement they manifested their active support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the accomplishment of their country's unification and called upon the world's people and progressive organizations to express genuine solidarity with the people of Korea.

The joint statement was signed by the African National Congress of South Africa, the Liberation Front of Mozambique, the People's Liberation Movement, Party of Angola, the African Independent Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, the Southwest African People's Organization, the African People's Union, Party of Zimbabwe and the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea.

(KCNA)

200,000 Rally

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Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea addressed the rally first.

Victory of Revolutionary People

The victory of the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the American aggressors, he pointed out, was the victory of a revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces and the victory of a revolutionary army over the imperialist aggressive armed forces.

He went on to say:

By defeating the American aggressors, the Korean people not only defended their socialist motherland and revolutionary gains with credit but also firmly safeguarded the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, thus making a great contribution to maintaining and consolidating peace in the Far East and the world.

The Yankee imperialists, the speaker noted, did not draw due lessons from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the Korean war. Even today, 13 years after the ceasefire, the United States continues to occupy South Korea, reinforces its troops there and brings in quantities of atomic weapons, guided missiles and many other new-type weapons in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and steps up its machination for aggression and war.

Base for Aggression

The Americans, he said, have completely converted South Korea into their military base for aggression and are now using their puppets in South Korea as the vanguard force for aggression in the Far East and Asia.

The speaker said that designs of the Americans to rig up a new "anti-Communist military alliance" directed against the Asian people are being pushed more openly.

Today the Japanese militarists revived under the patronage of the Americans have again appeared on the scene as an aggressive force threatening the peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world, he said.

Militant Solidarity

He extended militant solidarity to the people of Vietnam and Cuba and other fraternal people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are valiantly fighting under the banner of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

The Korean people, in firm unity with the revolutionary people of the world, will fight to the very last against the common enemy—the American imperialists, he declared.

He warned that if the American aggressors should launch on another reckless military adventure in Korea, they would encounter the powerful rebuff of the Korean people and be totally crushed on Korean soil.

He was followed by Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Chairman Hong Sun Gwon of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

The rally adopted an appeal addressed to the people in South Korea.

Demonstration

The rally was followed by a demonstration.

The demonstrators marched through the streets chanting the slogans: "In firm unity with the people of the whole world, let us down American imperialism!" "Let us unify the country by ourselves!" "Let all of us take up arms and turn the whole country into an impregnable fortress!" "Let us step up production so as to relieve the brothers in South Korea!"

Shouts of the marchers rang through the streets till late in the evening.

Foreigners also join the demonstration

Labour Law Is 20 Years Old

The Labour Law now in force in North Korea, was proclaimed on June 24, 1946, i.e. 20 years ago.

Before the liberation from the Japanese colonial rule, Korean workers were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression and denied all democratic rights.

The position of the workers and office employees in North Korea underwent a fundamental change with the enforcement of the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries and the Labour Law following the liberation of the country. Freed from exploitation and oppression for good, they came to enjoy full rights to work and rest, and to devote themselves to creative labour for the sake of their country's prosperity and of their own happiness, not in the interests of the exploiting classes as they did in the past.

Under the Labour Law an eight-hour day is introduced for the workers and office employees; child labour is prohibited, and a six-hour day is strictly enforced for minors.

The working women are equally paid with men for equal work, receive ante- and post-natal paid leave, and enjoy other special treatments. Under the state social insurance and social security systems a huge sum of subsidies and pensions are disbursed for the working people every year. Our factory and office workers get paid leave, spend their holidays at holiday homes and, when taken ill, recover their health at sanatoria at state expense.

In North Korea today, labour is something most honourable and joyful, and the material and cultural welfare of the toiling masses improves day by day.

But the position of the workers in South Korea is different on the same day and at the same hour is quite different. They are still in a status of colonial slave as they were 20 years ago. Their labour remains to be toilsome and is looked down upon.

In South Korea today, millions of fully or partially unemployed

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Press Conference at Foreign Ministry

A press conference was held on June 23 at the press department of the Foreign Ministry in connection with the "Month of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism" beginning June 25.

Yang Mun So, director of the department, spoke on the occasion.

Invisible Income

One is prone to think of his income only in terms of money he receives as wages. But wages are not all he receives in our country. There is quite an amount of income one gets in addition to his wages, an income not in the form of pay.

Going to the factory college after the day's work (at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works)

Recently I called at the home of Kim Gum San, a worker at the Kiyang Tractor Plant and had a talk with him about his family's livelihood.

3 % OF THE LIVING COST

The family lives in a three-room flat admitting ample sunshine. The flat is provided with nearly all of the necessary furniture.

When I made remarks about the nice structure and good furbishing of the flat, my host said: "The flat seems to have become brighter since the government agency for building administration repaired it some while ago."

The agency undertakes repair any time the occupant applies for it.

The rent, I was told, makes up only 0.6 per cent of my host's living cost. When the rent, water and electric-light rates and fuel expense are put together they amount to merely 3 per cent of the living cost.

NEARLY OUTSIDE THE CONCERN

The problem of rice, our staple food, is nearly outside the concern of every family. The price of rice is next to nothing practically having no share in the family's living expenses.

Steady rise of monetary wages and price cuts are another factor in the improvement of the people's living standards. Monetary wages of factory and office workers in 1964 were 310 per cent higher than in 1949, while there have been seven cuts of prices of major consumer goods since the end of the war in July 1953.

In consequence, like all other families in the country, my host has no worry about food and clothing.

1,200 won A YEAR

The eldest son of the host, a student of Pyongyang Fine Arts College, returned home when we were in lively conversation.

Thereupon our conversation shifted to education. Three of the children of the family attend school—second son is in the third form at Kangso middle school and the youngest daughter, in the first form.

Three of the daughters, who have been married off, have got a middle of technical school education.

The children of this family, like all others in our country, receive free education. The eldest son Song Nam, student of the Fine Arts College, receives the government stipend every month. And the materials for painting are supplied free of charge.

Education of a student at the Fine Arts College costs the Government 1,200 won a year. This means the Government spends 8,400 won for my host's eldest son to complete the seven-year course at the college.

This family with three children attending school has only to pay half of the prices for school uniforms. The remainder is covered by the Government.

These benefits the family receives from the Government also make up the invisible income.

MUCH MORE

"You can't speak of the benefits we receive from the Government without mentioning the free medical service," my host remarked.

"We also receive benefits in the forms of free accommodation at the holiday resort every year, of services through cultural and welfare facilities, of expenses for our eldest son's painting practice and for our youngest daughter's stay at Young Pioneer camp. You must reckon these benefits when figuring our income. Quite a sum they represent," my host said.

I read in his bright expression his happy feelings as he spoke of his family's improving livelihood.

Soh Gum Ja

Labour is the matter of the highest honour — Photo by Jo Yong Jin

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are walking about the streets and many are sold off as slaves to far-away foreign countries.

Even those who are on the job are forced to toil for 12 to 14 hours or even 17 to 18 hours a day on starvation wages. More and more labourers in South Korea are coming out in the fight for their social emancipation and democratic freedom in opposition to the cruel exploitation and oppression by the Yankee imperialists and their placemen, the Pak Jung Hi gang.

The working class of North Korea, as the main force of the revolution, is working with redoubled vigour to speed up the building of socialism in order to promote the country's unification, which will enable the working class in South Korea to enjoy labour and a happy life under a new society free from exploitation and oppression as their fellow workers do in the North.

Greeting the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Labour Law, the working class in North Korea expresses militant solidarity with the peoples of the newly independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are up in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle and with the working classes of all lands who are fighting for social progress and democratic rights, and wish them fresh victories in their struggle.

World People Condemn "Seoul Ministerial Conf."

Soviet Union

Pravda writes that the Seoul conference has been convened to hatch a new, dangerous intrigue against the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions. Though the masterminds in Washington are at pains to cover up the real aim of the conference, the peace-loving people of Asia and Oceania are vigilantly watching the plot of the imperialists. The people will not be hoodwinked by any spurious signboard, the paper noted.

Albania

Albanian paper **Zeri I Popullit** said in its commentary that the U.S.-engineered conference spells a new U.S. machination against world people and peace. It condemned the U.S. imperialists for trying to put down the progressive movement and liberation movement in the Asian and Pacific regions and make Asians fight Asians and thereby attain their aggressive ambition for world domination.

Democratic Germany

Shwabe, director of the press department of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, pointed out at a press conference: The Seoul conference must be viewed in the context of the dirty U.S. war. Evidently the U.S. imperialists are trying to form a new military alliance in this region. The German Democratic Republic fully supports the June 1 Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued in connection with the Seoul conference, he said.

Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak **Rude Pravo** carried a commentary on the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" entitled "A New Treaty in Seoul." The paper branded the prepared "Seoul treaty" as a political-military alliance comprising reactionary regimes of a number of countries in Asia and other regions.

Hungary

A commentary of Hungarian paper **Magyar Nemzet** condemned the U.S. manipulation of the Seoul conference.

Noting that Washington diplomats are scheming to rig up a new aggressive military alliance in Southeast Asia through this conference, the commentary declared that Hungary will support in every way the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the peaceful unification of the country free from any outside interference.

Poland

Polish paper **Trybuna Ludu** condemned the "Seoul conference" as a new imperialist scheme against all the countries which treasure peace and sovereignty.

The states represented at the conference are active supporters of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam, the paper added.

Rumania

Rumanian paper **Scanteia** in its article entitled "Plot to Form Aggressive Bloc" stressed that the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference was wirepulled by the United States.

The plan of the neo-colonialists and reactionary circles to form a new military alliance runs counter to the interest of the people in the Far East and Southeast Asia, the paper added.

Step for Expanding War

PRC Foreign Ministry Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on June 21 in connection with what is called the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" in Seoul which was planned and manipulated by the American imperialists, according to a Hsinhua News Agency report from Peking.

This conference, the statement pointed out, is an important measure of the American imperialists in redoubling their efforts to fabricate a new aggressive military and political alliance with Japan as its core and to escalate the war of aggression in Asia.

Pointing out that Japan's Sato Government played the role of the main collaborator at the Seoul conference, the statement stressed that all this shows that Japanese militarism is now reviving with the backing of American imperialism and is making its appearance as a "shock brigade" of American imperialism in implementing its vicious scheme of expanding the war of aggression in Asia.

The Chinese people, together with the people of Asia and the rest of the world, the statement declared in conclusion, are filled with a determination to contribute to the cause of completely smashing the American imperialists and their followers.

(KCNA)

Secretariat of ISU

In its statement the Secretariat of the International Students' Union underscored that the object of the recent "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" held in Seoul was for the imperialists to form a new aggressive "anti-Communist military alliance" directed against the socialist countries and the people in the Asian and Pacific regions.

(KCNA)

Month of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism JUNE 25 JULY 27 Month of Solidarity with Korean People

The distinguished services rendered by the heroes of the Korean People's Army during the Korean war serve as the paragon for the soldiers

1. Why Did the United States Start the Korean War?

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

The South Korean puppet army made a surprise attack on North Korea on June 25, 1950. The Korean People's Army went over to counter-attacks and liberated Seoul where it found a number of confidential documents in the secret archives of the U.S. embassy and the office of the puppet "President" Syngman Rhee.

Here is confidential document OIR Report. No. 4849 drawn up by the U.S. State Department. The report reads in part:

"... Because of Korea's geographic position in Northeastern Asia, control over Korea and over the minds of its people is advantageous to any power with Far Eastern interests, whether or not it is considered essential to the United States as a military base, the peninsula would be of value to a potential enemy and the effect of its possession under such circumstances on the American position in Japan would be considerable...

"Through membership in the United Nations and through cooperation with that body in its handling of the Korean question, the United States has accepted the commitments attendant upon U.N. membership.

"These international commitments, however, merely support American national policy toward Korea ...

"It is also an American desire to secure through a stable and friendly government in Korea a partial stabilization of the Far East, and to offset, by success in Korea, diplomatic reverses suffered elsewhere in Asia..."

This document was worked out on January 28, 1949 and was received by the U.S. embassy in Seoul on March 25, 1949.

This document is the demonstration of the official viewpoint on Korea which the Washington Government had had before it unleashed the Korean war.

As the above passages cited from the confidential document show, the American Government regarded the U.S. control over the whole of Korea as a key to its domination of the Far East as a whole. Particularly, Washington set its control over the whole of Korea as its immediate task to offset "diplomatic reverses" resulting from the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek in China and other factors.

It is also noteworthy that the U.S. Government states in clear terms that all the "international commitments" attendant upon U.N. membership merely serve American national policy. Another proof of this is the claim of MacArthur. He advanced on many occasions: "By occupying all of Korea, we could control the whole area between Vladivostok and Singapore. Nothing would then be beyond the reach of our power." ("The New York Times," September 25, 1950)

But these are but a brief survey of the U.S. government's basic programme.

There were other factors which compelled them to decide to start the war in June 1950.

ON THE VERGE OF BREAKUP

One of the factors was that at that time the American colonial rule in South Korea was experiencing an acute crisis.

From the first day U.S. imperialism began to rule South Korea under the guise of "liberator" in place of Japanese imperialism, the people of South Korea opposed the new colonial oppressors and their stooges. To overcome the opposition of the people of all sections, the United States enforced a fascist terror rule through its puppet Syngman Rhee. The South Koreans countered the fascist suppression by strikes, demonstrations and mass uprisings. Puppet troops which were called out for suppression of the people went over more than once to the side of the rioting people. Each time, the Americans pressed their stooges to step up fascist terror.

On November 15, 1948, a "Life" correspondent from South Cholla Province, South Korea, reported: "All of their men and boys were screened for loyalty... Behind them stood two men with clubs. They beat the kneeling group over the heads and backs until the beaters had to pause for breath... Rifle butts smashed out teeth." On February 1, 1949, "The New York Times" reported: "Many foreigners are horrified by the deaths and torture and wholesale executions... The National Assembly has raised a hue and cry over the number of prominent people who were dying under police and army torture."

In the summer of 1950, as last-ditch Syngman Rhee regime was on the verge of breakup and dissolution.

Despite the terroristic suppression and disfranchisement of all democratic organizations during the May 30, 1950 separate elections, the Syngman Rhee clique received less than 20 per cent of the popular vote and secured only 45 seats out of the 210 seats in the National Assembly. Nevertheless, Syngman Rhee, remaining in power with U.S. backing, intensified fascist terror further. The then Vice-President from an opposition party declared: "I am afraid of terror, murder and what not. None of the officials are qualified to hold their positions." ("The New York Times," May 11, 1950)

By May 1950, the U.S. puppet regime had already murdered a total of 149,000 people to maintain itself in power.

Hereupon, Washington pinned its last hope of maintaining its colonial rule in South Korea on crushing by force all the democratic forces in both parts of Korea.

The United States was required to place the label of defence against aggression from North Korea on this plot.

But this is but one of the factors that impelled the United States to start the Korean war in June 1950.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The U.S. economy faced with a serious recession at the end of 1948, showed a sharp downturn in 1950. "The New York Journal of Commerce" predicted "a coming recession as serious as that of 1931."

On May 15, 1950 it declared: "There is every reason to believe that the Administration stands ready with a big new needle to inject new life in the economy."

"A big new needle" meant the Korean war and it brought some expected results to U.S. monopolies.

The stock exchange price index rose from 106 in June 1949 to 175 in February 1951. Arms corporations doubled and trebled their profits. Savage Arms Corporation, in the first three months of 1951, showed profits 30 times higher than in the corresponding period in 1949. American Zinc, Lead, and Smelting reported 5.67 dollar profit per share in 1950 as compared with 31 cents in 1949; du Pont reaped 307 million dollar net profits (100 million dollars above 1949) and General Motors, 834 million dollar (300 million dollars above 1949).

Roger Bason, Wall Street economist, stated: "The Korean enterprise revived the economy." "The Korean outbreak chased the ghost of the depression that had been haunting business in the U.S. since the end of World War II," wrote "U.S. News and World Report."

It is universally known that making money from killing millions of people in the war represents the recognized, proud rule of conduct for the Wall Street blood-suckers. The Korean war was another proof of this.

REVERSES IN ALL FIELDS

The United States was faced with a deep-going crisis in all spheres of her foreign policy in 1950.

The socialist countries' political and economic might was rapidly growing, in spite of America's splitting and subversive activities after the end of World War II. It came to be known widely in 1949 that the United States was no longer the monopoly of atomic bombs, and a fatal blow was dealt at its atomic blackmail policy.

America's colonial policy for strangling the national-liberation movements by force of arms suffered one fiasco after another.

Establishment of people's governments in Korea, Vietnam and then in China was an event that shook America's post-war Asian policy to its very foundation.

America's aggressive design for the control and domination of the capitalist world incurred serious contradictions. Nato failed to achieve unity from its inception owing to internal conflicts. America's plans for revival of West German militarism and "integration of Western Europe" met with the opposition of her allies. Her scheme to resurrect Japanese militarism also came up against strong opposition of the democratic forces. Thus Washington's post-war foreign policy struck a snag and went bankrupt in different parts of the world.

U.S. imperialism chose to unleash a new aggressive war in an attempt to tide over the crisis of its domestic and foreign policies and keep pushing its scheme for the domination of the world.

It was to meet the demands of its aggressive policy that U.S. imperialism launched the Korean war.

2. How Did the U.S. Prepare the Korean War?

THOROUGH PREPARATIONS

"Never before in our history have we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this war. Today, after only a few weeks of war, we have in Korea more men and more arms than we sent to the invasion of North Africa in November 1942." This is the July 15, 1950 report of John Osborn, "Life" magazine correspondent, from Korea.

These preparations were not and could not be made in a day or two.

The American ruling circles had made preparations for the Korean war for years. They had equipped the 250,000-strong puppet army of South Korea with latest weapons at a cost of 500 million dollars and kept them fully ready for the attack on North Korea.

As is well-known, it was Syngman Rhee and his clique who started the criminal war for the United States.

Much information about this has already been given to the world public.

"General Wedemeyer's personal and confidential advice is that highly trained, trustworthy and competent young men be sent to North Korea to infiltrate among the Koreans there, sow distrust in the Communist cause and the People's Government and prepare the way for the Republic. Meanwhile the General will do his utmost for us." This is a passage of the confidential letter addressed by Chang Myun, the then South Korean ambassador to Washington, to President Syngman Rhee on April 6, 1949.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

Syngman Rhee and his clique, having wound up preparations for the war under the direct command of the Pentagon brasshats, waited anxiously for the signal to start the war to come from Washington.

On September 30, 1949 Syngman Rhee wrote to his Washington agent called Robert T. Oliver revealing the detailed programme for the occupation of North Korea. He addressed to him: "I feel strongly that now is the most psychological moment when we should take an aggressive measure."

On October 21, 1949, on board an American warship at the Inchon port Syngman Rhee openly declared: "We could take Pyongyang in three days. Our troops are ready to drive into North Korea." ("The New York Herald Tribune," October 21, 1949)

On August 5, 1949, Allan Raymond reported in "The New York Herald Tribune": "The one outstanding thing about the South Korean army is its outspoken desire to take the offensive against North Korea."

In 1950 provocative intrusions by the puppet troops of South Korea into the area north of the 38th Parallel bisecting the Korean peninsula became all the more frequent.

On May 21, 1950, "U.S. News and World Report" cited Senator Conally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as stating "A lot of them (in Washington) believe that events will transpire which will maneuver around and present an incident which will make us fight. That is what a lot of them are saying. We have got to battle some time... Why not now?"

DULLES ON THE SCENE

As seen above, preparations for war had been made in Washington and Seoul. It was John Foster Dulles who put finishing touches to this undertaking.

At that time his official post was the Supreme Adviser to the Department of State. On June 14, 1950, the White House, considering the time had ripened, dispatched Dulles to South Korea for a final inspection on the spot.

Soon after his arrival in South Korea, Dulles went into full action.

On June 18, addressing the South Korean troops on his "inspection" trip to the 38th Parallel, he declared that "the United States is prepared to give all the moral and material aid that South Korea needs in its fight against Communism." On the following day, he told the South Korean National Assembly: "You are not alone. You will never be alone so long as you continue to play worthily your part in the great design." On June 18, a second emergency Joint Staff meeting of the U.S. was held in Tokyo with Defence Secretary Johnson, General Bradley, and other Pentagon bigwigs participating. (The first had taken place in February that year.) According to Marquis Childs, they decided that "a new activist policy was essential," and "ordered to the Far East a detail of American bombers, including the newest and largest types." ("New York Post," June 28, 1950) "Everything was prepared."

On June 20, on the eve of his departure from South Korea, Dulles wrote two letters of weighty importance.

"GREAT DRAMA"

One of the letters was to the Foreign Secretary of South Korea. Dulles wrote:

"Above all, I appreciated the opportunity of discussing with you and with President Rhee some of the hard problems that we face, problems that will require courageous and bold decisions."

The other was directly sent to Syngman Rhee. Dulles wrote:

"I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding."

The whole world knows well what are the "problems that will require courageous and bold decisions," what is the "great drama that is unfolding," and what results have they brought to the United States.

Let me add one more fact.

According to the testimony of Generals Marshall and Bradley at the Senate hearings, as reported by "The New York Times" on May 9 and 24, 1951, "the President before his decision to intervene in Korea had not asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a formal estimate of the military situation."

It was because the launching of a war in Korea had already been decided and, therefore, the President could dispense with any further consultation.

(To be continued)

Ri Hyon Ik

The notorious war-monger Dulles inspected the 38th parallel on June 18, 1950, to give the final signal for the attack against North Korea. In this inspection tour he was accompanied by both American and South Korean bigwigs Robert, head of the American Military Advisory Group, Sin Song Mo, Minister of National Defence of the South Korean regime, Muccio, American Ambassador in Seoul and others.

Thought of A Tree

A willow planted by myself on the embankment of the Mujin River in a suburb of Pyongyang some time ago must be in leave by now.

When spring, the season of tree planting, comes, I think of a story.

It was fifteen years ago, or 1951 when the Korean war was in its height. Then I was in the army as a soldier.

Our coast battery was defending the long Hodo peninsula northeast of Wonsan against more than 30 enemy warships, big and small, at the end of April that year when the defeated American General Ridgeway was making frantic preparations for "summer offensives."

Every visitor to the peninsula must know that the peninsula thick with trees arms around had presented a charming scene in the flower season before the war.

In the bombarding and bombing by the desperate enemy, the peninsula was a sea of flames every day and the trees were burning or lying uprooted.

But in the lull of the battle, we did not forget to plant and raise trees though our lips dried up to chap from the fierce battle and the repairing of our battery.

I still have a vivid memory of one of my comrades-in-arms. He was a telephone operator called Tae Sa Ryol. He was so enthusiastic about planting and growing trees that he was nicknamed "old ranger."

He used to carry a pouch containing saplings and flower seeds side by side with handgrenades at his waist and in the lull of the battle would plant the saplings and sow seeds around batteries and the observation post as well as on the hillsides ploughed by shelling. One day he transplanted a willow half fallen by a shell in the middle of the soldiers' resting place, dressed the wounds caused by shell splinters with cloth and watered it whenever he had time to spare.

Playing folk songs on the flute made of a willow bough, he told us of his childhood when he tended cows for a landlord and of his home village on a river lined with willows.

In fact, every tree on the peninsula represented his boyhood friend, his home village and his country he was defending.

As often as not, we saw sparks of hatred for the enemy in his eyes starting at the enemy warships with willow branches broken by shell splinters in his grasp, amid a hail of shells and their splinters.

One day in early May 1952 two enemy destroyers, spearheaded by a mine-sweeper, attempted to reconnoiter in force within our firing range under cover of their gunboats. We lost no time to get ready for action and waited for a chance.

7,000 metres... 6,000 metres... 5,000 metres... The enemy ships drew nearer and nearer. Eventually our guns began to spit fire. A few tall columns of water rose and the enemy ships got wrapped in flames.

The enemy was also desperate. Our batteries and the observation post soon turned into a sea of flames. The willow at the resting place was wiped out. "Fire in volleys!"—a firing order came. But point fire continued as ever. It was sure that the telephone wire had been cut between the batteries and the observation post.

At this critical juncture someone was about to rush out amid the hail of shells. Unconsciously I grasped him by the back. He was the "old ranger." The moment he looked back at me I saw the sparks of hatred with which he had stared at the enemy ships with branches broken by shells in his tight grasp.

I could not stop him any longer. He dashed out of the observation post. We could hear the thunderous explosions and flying shell fragments outside the observation post. Soon our guns began to fire in volleys.

That day we sank two enemy destroyers. When the battle was over, we found the "old ranger" absent. We went along the telephone wire in quest of him. He was lying near the wire. He was carrying the pouch containing saplings and flower seeds as ever. When he was embraced by one of the comrades, he managed to come to himself, handed over his pouch to us and breathed his last.

Whenever I enjoy the flowering season or sit under the trees to avoid the parching heat of summer, I think of those comrades-in-arms who gave their lives to conserve even a single grass and a single tree of this country.

Soh Myong Sok

Drawing by Ro Sung Hwan

More Details Come To Light

— TERRORISM IN S. KOREA —

Our previous issue (June 23) carried, under the heading "Modernized Terrorism," an article exposing that Pak Jung Hi and his clique produced a false offender to cover up their hand in the terrorist attack on a National Assembly-man from an opposition party.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique instigated a terrorist organization to attack a National Assembly-man from an opposition party on June 9 and bribed a young man called a certain Im to act as "offender" in their attempt to fool the public as if the terrorist outrage had been a "contingency."

A great sensation was caused among the public in South Korea when before long the real nature of the terrorist incident was exposed by the false offender and eye-witnesses. More details of the terrorist outrage organized by the Pak Jung Hi clique have lately been revealed.

According to a June 24 dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin**, it was revealed that police lieutenant Kang Yong Hwang, former chief policeman in charge of violence of the criminal investigation section, chief of the violence section of the Seoul Police Bureau, chief of the criminal investigation section and chief criminal investigator of the Jongro police station, and other leading policemen were involved in plotting the terrorist attack and that a few other leading policemen were involved in or connived at the plot of manipulating the false offender.

On the same day another news agency in Seoul reported that the detective who had bribed the false offender began to confess his malfeasance, unable to keep silent any longer, and that the yet undisclosed facts of the engineered incident would further be revealed.

Earlier, still another news agency in South Korea hinted on June 21 that "high-placed police officials" were involved in the recent plot.

The more it is exposed that they engineered the incident, the more desperate Pak Jung Hi and his clique become.

On June 22 they attempted to arrest a certain Kim and a certain Yang on the false charge of robbery, in reprisal for their exposure of the organized terrorism, according to a June 24 dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin**. The chief editor of the daily paper **Dong-a Ilbo** reportedly received the third intimidating letter to the effect that the sender would kill his family members.

On June 24 a shot was fired at the house of the terrorized National Assembly-man. **Radio Seoul** broadcasted on June 25.

It is clear that the repeated acts of terrorism by the Pak Jung Hi clique are for. South Korean news agencies say that their terrorist outrages are aimed at striking terror among the people of South Korea so as to hold up their tongue and keep things in a cloud.

S. Korean Colliers in West Germany Strike

According to **Radio Jung-ang** in South Korea, more than 2,100 South Korean colliers in West Germany called a strike, demanding improvement of their treatment on June 23.

It coincided with a large-scale strike involving 300,000 coal miners in West Germany.

South Korean colliers together with their colleagues in West Germany and from other countries, are fighting against the cruel exploitation of the West German revanchists.

Their demand: wage hike and payment of special allowances.

U.S.-employed Workers in Saigon Walk out

According to news reports from Saigon 13,000 South Vietnamese workers engaged in the construction of U.S. military installations in the Saigon area called a strike, demanding a pay hike last June 24. As a result, work was suspended at more than ten construction sites. South Korean construction technicians employed at U.S. air base in Saigon are also reported to have stopped their work.

VOICE OF JUSTICE

The 600,000 Korean residents in Japan are the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and must be treated as such.

The Japanese government, however, tramples on their national rights and pursues a policy of racial discrimination against them. It tramples down even such a most elementary human right of the Korean residents as the unrestrained visit to their homeland. It also unlawfully suppresses their right to democratic, national education and, with the aim of effecting "education for Japanization," seeks to lay before the Diet what it calls the "bill on the revision of school education law."

The Korean residents fight against this scheme and their struggle enjoys the support of the world's people and the broad public circles in Japan.

Lately the National Union of Technical and Vocational Teachers of France sent a letter of protest to the Speaker of the Japanese Diet.

The letter called for an immediate stop to the Japanese government's scheme for presenting the "bill on the revision of school education law" whose aim is to restrict and then prohibit the national education of the Korean residents in Japan.

Meanwhile, in Japan 27 local assemblies including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly adopted resolutions supporting the democratic, national education of the Korean residents.

Through Washington's "Megaphones"

These days Washington, Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, Bangkok and Manila make a noise assessing and publicizing the "success" of the "ministerial conference" which closed in Seoul on June 16.

Though it is raised in different places and in different tones, the noise is of the same content as is transmitted by Washington.

The much-vaunted "success" of the "Seoul conference" boils down to a theme that it marked a new starting point for the "unity and co-operation among the countries" in the Asian and Pacific regions.

In this propaganda barrage, too, the puppets in Seoul and Taipeh are "brave" and outspoken as at the recent "Ministerial Conference." They declare that the "concrete success" of the Seoul conference finds its expression, above all, in the fact that "a system of broad-based co-operation has been established" and it is reaffirmed that this system is one for sharing the destiny with each other in getting out of the common danger. Thus they willingly revealed the aggressive anti-Communist nature of the conference.

Japan, which actually played the role of a field director at the Seoul conference, though expressing "joy and satisfaction" with the results, is still bent on camouflaging the military, aggressive nature of the conference and the role it played there.

Unable to deny entirely the fact that the "Asian and Pacific Council," a product of the Seoul conference, is of political and military character, she is trying to paint herself as being compelled to "reconcile" herself to the inevitable political nature inherent in the "Council."

James Reston of "The New York Times," who shows off his close relations with the White House, wrote that the Asian nations began to think over mutual co-operation and unity to defend their own Asian regions and if this is true, it is another evidence that there is hope in Asia. Then he recalled the fact that during his visit to South Korea last spring Humphrey had appealed to the "free nations" in Asia to get together to discuss matters of common concern.

The Washington Post" in its editorial entitled "First Step in Asia" defined the "Asian and Pacific Council," as a "successor to the SEATO."

The White House officials have openly stated that the purpose of State Secretary Rusk's visit to South Korea scheduled for early July is to "discuss the political situation in Asia with the leaders of South Korea and, above all, to "exchange views on the future activities of the Asian and Pacific Council."

What the statement means is clear to those who are accustomed to the language of the American ruling circles and their publications. Particularly, one can fully notice here that they even felt it unnecessary to take the trouble to conceal their objectives.

The moves Washington has made before and after the Seoul Conference show, in the final analysis, that whereas Humphrey's Southeast Asian tour early this year was to make prearrangements for laying the groundwork for a military bloc which would be "broader and firmer" than the SEATO whose very existence is nominal, the projected Rusk's trip to Canberra, Tokyo and Seoul is for giving fresh instructions as to making, on the strength of the foundation laid, the Council into a viable machine to play a substantial role of a military bloc. Needless to say, one of the immediate tasks of his visit is to get the puppets in the Asian and Pacific regions more actively involved in the Vietnam war.

Cartoon by **Soo Chang Hak**

Pak Jung Hi

Photos:

Above — **Japanese people calling on their government to ensure the right to democratic, national education to the Korean residents**

Below — **For the free movement of Koreans in Japan to their homeland and for the defence of their democratic national education: signature-collecting campaign is now in full swing throughout Japan**

Colliers to Call a Strike

According to **Radio Jung-ang** in South Korea, 750 workers of the Hwasun Colliery in South Cholla Province decided to call a general strike for a pay boost on June 21.

They had been in a labour dispute, demanding a 50 per cent wage hike, the payment of dismissal allowances and bonus since late January.

ALGERIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION LEADER EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

General Secretary Oumediamne of the Confederation of Working People of Algeria in his interview with a Korean Central News Agency correspondent in Algiers declared:

"The Algerian people who were held in imperialist bondage for a long time express full solidarity with the heroic Korean people in their just struggle for unifying the country by themselves and driving the American troops out of South Korea."

(KCNA)

Letter of the World Federation of Trade Unions

According to a dispatch from Prague, the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions published on June 18 a letter to its organizations and to the trade union organizations of the world on the eve of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

The letter pointed out that U.S. occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policy constitute the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people and pose a grave menace to peace in Korea and the other parts of Asia.

The only way to eliminate the danger of another war in Korea, safeguard the peace in Korea and the Far East and liberate the South Korean people from the colonial yoke of the U.S. imperialists is to expel the American troops from South Korea and realize at an early date Korea's unification in accordance with the Korean people's will, the letter stressed.

(KCNA)

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued recently decrees on appointing new ambassadors to Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cambodia and Cuba.

Pak Chan Ja, Son Ja Ryong, Han Chi Son, Kim Un Hwan and Jang Jong Hwan have been appointed ambassadors to Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cambodia and Cuba, respectively.

KOREAN TECHNICAL EXPERTS' DELEGATION IN PARIS

A delegation of Korean technical experts led by Bang Gi Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade, arrived in Paris on June 21, according to the news from Paris.

The delegation was met at the airport by trade representatives of France. During its stay there, the delegation will hold discussions with French trading companies about the delivery of equipment for chemical industry and other equipment.

(KCNA)

Memorable Days Among Tanzanians

KIM SOK JIN

It was in mid-June 1965 that our party made a visit to Tanzania.

We spent really impressive, pleasant days in Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of this country. It was not only the beautiful scenery of this land, a land of evergreen plants and multifarious flowers.

What impressed us was, above all, the warm welcome and cordial hospitality shown us by the government leaders and people of Tanzania.

During our stay in Dar-es-Salaam, we had friendly talks with the Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa, Minister of Commerce and Co-operatives Babu and other Tanzanian government officials. This made us feel anew the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Tanzania.

Especially, the cordial remarks of the Second Vice-President Kawawa left a deep impression upon us.

One day our party made a two-hour drive from Dar-es-Salaam to a local town Bagamoyo along a road lined with tropical trees.

On the faces of workers there, we could fully read the courage and industry of the Tanzanians in the upbuilding of a new life.

What attracted our attention as we reached the seashore of this port city was the fishermen who were doing unloading operations in high spirits.

They proudly told us that Tanzania's fishing industry, an important branch of the country's economy, was every year making a big stride due to the assiduous labour of the workers there.

We could see there the traces of a former slave market where the colonialists had traded in the blood of the African people.

A worker said: "This slave market was a scene of inhuman traffic in many lives of our people. But for the liberation and independence of Tanzania, our life of today would be unimaginable." And he expressed the firm resolve of the Tanzanian people to fight to the finish against imperialism and colonialism.

During our stay in Dar-es-Salaam and Bagamoyo we were touched by the diligence of the people of this country who had lived through tumultuous years in the nation's history.

Even now the impression remains alive in me how I was struck by the noble spiritual world of the Tanzanian people, a people who are achieving dazzling successes in the construction of an independent economy in response to the call of President Nyerere: "We have no money, but two busy hands. Let us build up our motherland with our two hands!"

Minister of Commerce and Co-operatives Babu who personally looked after us during our ten odd-day stay in Tanzania told us when we met him first: "I wish you would feel in our country just as at your second home. There is an ample possibility of developing trade relations between our two countries. The friendly ties between us are based on double consideration: building of an independent economy and mutual co-operation..."

The friendly attitudes of the Tanzanian leaders contributed much to making our visit a fruitful one.

The bonds of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples will be further consolidated in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of our countries.

(The author headed a Korean government trade delegation to Tanzania in 1965)

The signing of an agreement on trade and payments between Korea and Tanzania (June 1965)

Kim Song Un Summoned To Pentagon

On June 21, the Pentagon summoned Kim Song Un, minister of national defence of the Seoul puppet regime, which was followed, on the 24th, by a sudden order home by Beach, commander of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea.

Press reports say that the purpose of Beach's sudden homeward trip is to take part in the talks between Kim Song Un and McNamara in Washington to discuss the matter of modernizing the armament of the "ROK army."

On the 22nd a joint communique on the talks between McNamara and Kim was released.

The communique pointed out that both sides took note of the facts that a big progress was made last year in the modernization of the ROK army and that the military strength of the Republic of Korea has been strengthened as never before and it is fully equipped. The increasing role of South Korea in the efforts for regional co-operation was discussed at the talks.

Reporting this, AP added: Although no further mention was made in the joint communique, it is probable that the defence ministers have discussed on the decision of sending more South Korean troops to Vietnam.

U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Wheeler and other Pentagon bosses were reported to have taken up the questions concerning Vietnam and the Far East after having been informed of the military situation in South Korea from Kim Song Un.

Later, at a press conference Kim Song Un expressed the "determination" that South Korea will continue to "back" the United States standing on its side, "so long as the developments in Vietnam need us." In return for this, he boasted, "The United States has reaffirmed its readiness to replenish the shortage of the manpower and equipment of the South Korean army caused by the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam."

As is clearly seen from the above, the aims with which the Pentagon has recently summoned its puppet minister of national defence in Seoul appear to be:

First, to finalize a concrete measure to send more South Korean troops to Vietnam;

Second, to hasten execution of measures for stepping up war preparations in South Korea.

And last, to check once again the "accounts for remuneration" for Pak Jung Hi gang's continuous distinguished services.

To conclude, Washington has urged its lackeys in Seoul to render more active services in stepping up preparations of aggressive wars in Korea and other parts of Asia, linking these directly with its war escalation in Vietnam, while Pak Jung Hi and his clique have willingly complied with their American masters' request in return for a mere pittance promised them by the latter.

Pak Gum Su

People of S. Africa Will Triumph

On the occasion of the freedom day of South Africa, June 26, the Korean people, together with the peace-loving people throughout the world, extend militant solidarity to the South African people fighting for freedom and liberation.

The Verwoerd white regime has turned the whole of the Republic of South Africa into a prison for the Africans.

The Verwoerd clique are enjoying active support and protection from the American and British imperialists who are scheming to use South Africa as their aggressive base.

South Africa has become a region for recruiting mercenaries to suppress the people in the Congo(L), a military parade ground for suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the African people.

The imperialists want to use the Verwoerd clique as their loyal watchdog and "striking force."

The British imperialists are egging on the Verwoerd clique to give every possible assistance including military aid to the Smith racialist regime in order to keep it going.

The South African people are continuing their stubborn struggle for their freedom and liberation in the teeth of the brutal suppression of the colonialists.

They are fighting everywhere with arms in their hands, closely rallying their ranks, against all tyrannies of the colonialists who are armed to the teeth.

This struggle is an important component of the common struggle of the people in this continent for completely liquidating the cursed colonialism and racialism in Africa.

The people of South Africa are not alone in their just struggle.

Their struggle for freedom and liberation is enjoying positive support from the progressive people all over the world. And this struggle will surely emerge victorious.

Japanese Making Money In Vietnam War

The sum total of Japanese-made war supplies to be produced on U.S. special orders for the war of aggression in Vietnam will amount to some 700 million dollars during the current fiscal year and this shows an enormous increase, said Japanese weekly magazine Sekai Shuho published on June 7th.

In the first two months this year, statistics released by the Japanese Government pointed out, Japan provided the United States with guns, machine guns, shells, bullets, tanks, helicopters, transport planes, military vehicles, and transceivers for military use for the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Japanese monopolies such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo got special orders from the United States this year to boost their incomes markedly. Even according to the minimized figure issued by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the gains made in February this year by these special orders were up 35 per cent over the corresponding month of last year and the amount of special contracts concluded in January grew nearly four times over the same month of last year.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are very satisfied with the substantial profits in return for their co-operation in the American aggression against Vietnam. Japanese magazine Diamond issued on June 9th pointed out that the "volume of Japan's exports to the U.S. and Southeast Asia showed a marked increase owing to the Vietnam war."

Japanese economists noted that the militarization of Japanese industry would be stepped up because of the large-scale increase of special orders from the United States and this would entail serious consequences for the Japanese economy.

Commentator Kawabata in his article carried in Zen-ei magazine said:

"Japan's industrial output for military use will total some 1,700 million dollars a year due to the special orders from the United States amounting to 800-1,000 million dollars and to the orders the Japanese Government is to give out for the manufacture of war supplies during the five-year plan for third defence build-up. This indicates that the production of military goods will occupy still greater proportions in Japan's economy.

All this proves that the Japanese militarists have become more active in involving in the Vietnam war, with U.S. backing. It creates a grave danger to the peace in the Far East.

Football

The Backs Form A "Chorus"

The backs of Korea's national team are known for what people call a jolly "chorus." They, eight of them, are gentle and fond of music.

Pak Ri Sop, Li Chi, Ha Jong Won and Rim Jung Son are not-yet-weds and one thing common to them is that they are bashful chaps who flush when girls are talked about in their face. Rim Jung Son has a girlish disposition. This bashful fellow, they say, has never been the first to strike up a talk when he meets his fiancee, an artist by profession.

But, once at the stadium, this "shy" boy becomes quite different. A panther is no match for him in ferocity. Some forwards, therefore, try as much as they can to avoid running up against him and, when they are tackled, they can't hope to get out with the ball. He is full of vitality and quick-paced — an asset he has gained from his earlier training as a runner. He has a fine skill of grabbing the ball.

The other backs also have the similar traits. Twenty-five-year-old Sin Yong Gyu, who has played in more international games than any other of his fellow backs, is quick to catch on to where the forwards are going to make a thrust—a knack acquired, probably, from his earlier experience as a forward himself. He deftly blocks opponents and when the ball comes flying, he, just like the legendary warrior stopping the flying arrows, gets at it. He is called "impregnable wall" at home.

A contrast to him, a tall man, is Pak Ri Sop, contrast in point of stature. Though short of height, Pak Ri Sop is a formidable back. He should rather be called a forward than a back. Why? Because he dribbles the ball as well as any forward. He gets the ball out of a tussle nicely and this appears to be one of his merits. This agile player, "a small bird" as people dub him, runs about swiftly, tackles and grabs the ball.

Kang Bong Chil, Oh Yun Gyong and Ke Sung Wun are also good backs.

What our backs are most proud of is their close-knitted co-ordination to which they resort in guarding the goal.

Their co-ordination reminds one of the harmony in chorus. This may explain where their nickname "chorus" is from.

Cho Gu

Korean backs for the London championships

Jo Won Rak

Two Medals, Gold and Silver

At Int'l Students Judo Championships

Korean Judo wrestlers won first and second places in the 63 kg-class event at the 1966 International Students Judo Championships held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia.

On June 25, Jo Won Rak of our country defeated his opponents from Holland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, thus qualifying to play in the finals.

In the event of the same class, Ju Yang Su also defeated his rivals from Czechoslovakia Britain and the Soviet Union and then Polish and West German champions, thus qualifying himself for the final round.

The final round was contested by the two Koreans.

On the 25th, Pak Ryang Oh of 75 kg class skillfully performed in his encounters with Swedish, West German and Soviet champions of 100 kg class or above. For his skillful performance he received the applause of the spectators.

Leader of the Austrian team to the Championships called on Korean Judo wrestlers and said: "Korea's Judo is one of using skills."

Exhibition Games

Last Sunday exhibition games of gymnastics, badminton and table tennis took place at an indoor stadium in Pyongyang.

Taking part in the exhibition games of gymnastics were men and women gymnasts from the February 8 and Moranbong clubs.

A badminton match was played between members of the Moranbong club, and their performances showed the good prospect of this sport in Korea.

Table tennis was the highlight of the day. The nation's best players, except Kim Chang Ho, were seen at the stadium.

Pak Sin Il was placed first, and second and third places went to Jon Dok Chi and Kim Gwan Bae respectively.

Korean Gymnastics Delegation Leaves for Tokyo

A delegation of the Korean Gymnastics Association left Pyongyang on June 21 to attend the International Judge Clinic of the Far East and Near and Middle East to be held in Tokyo from June 28 to 30.

The delegation is led by Kim Gyong Hwan, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and a member of the Korean Gymnastics Association.

Badminton is played by men of the Moranbong club

Stamps on Heroes

A set of stamps featuring combat heroes who rendered distinguished services in the Korean war against the U.S. aggressors was issued on June 30, 1965. All of the stamps are unicoloured, engraved, measure 40 × 23 mm and their denomination is 60 jon.

Stamp 1. Hero Jo Gun Sil (1932-1951)

He was wounded in his arms and legs while defending Height 909.4 in Yanggu County on the eastern part of the front in 1951. This notwithstanding, he continued to fire his heavy machine gun with the help of his teeth and thus knocked down over 400 of the American aggressors.

Stamp 2. Hero An Hak Ryong (1929-1951)

A platoon leader, he rendered distinguished services in defending Height 1211, called a hero height, against the enemy's attacks. Fighting on an unnamed hill southeast of Height 1211 in October 1951, he repulsed 14 offensives of the Yankees and defended the hill.

Stamp 3. Hero Kim Chang Gol (1926-1950)

As a platoon leader he rendered distinguished services in the action in the Singye district. Fighting for Hill 602.6 in Chugok-ri village of Yanggu County on December 25, 1950, he blocked an enemy's loophole with his own breast and paved the way for his unit's advance.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

The Court and the Prosecutor's Office

Justice is administered by the D.P.R.K. Supreme Court and the people's courts of provinces, cities and counties (or districts).

The court is formed through election.

The court is independent and subject only to the law. All citizens are equal before the law.

The prosecutor's organs include the Supreme Prosecutor's Office and prosecutor's offices of provinces, cities and counties (or districts).

The Supreme Prosecutor's Office is headed by the Prosecutor-General, who is appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly, and the prosecutors at all levels are appointed by the Prosecutor-General.

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